Br. Louis, June 27, 1861. slemen who came down the Pacific Railroad tomight report that General Lyon left Booneville to-day with his command and Colonel Bates' lows regiment for ByringSeld, where he will form a junction with the Kan-me troops under Major Stergis, and Colonel Segers com-

Hon. Mr. Phelps, wife and son, arrived here last night, from Springfield on Thursday. She reports all quiet share; that the rebels have left; that the people do not redit the threatened invasion from Arkansas, and thinks that the Union troops will find no enemies to fight on the

Your companies of Colonel Stevens' Seventh regiment mer Major Curry, left for Hooneville this evening, where

Two companies of Colonel Sliefer's regiment, destined

or Jefferson City, left on the same train.

Flothing new received from the West. It is underteet, however, that General Lyon has not left Boonerille, as previously reported.

GUR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE. STRACURE, Mo., June 21, 1861.

The March of Union Troops from Booketille to Syracuse and Perrice—The Attack upon Capt. Cook's Defenceless Men by the Rebelt—Capt. Cook Wounded—The Rebel Loss—The Vaion Force at Coal Camp—The Pacific Rullroad Offi-By Actions of the Rebelt-Gen. Lyon at Bueneville, do. Proc companies of the First regiment Missouri Volunleers, two companies of regulars and Capt. Totten's batof four pieces artillery, the whole in command of Tosten, left Booneville on the 19th, at half-past nine R P. H., for this place, reaching here at nine o'clock the morning of the 20th, after a fatiguing march wenty four raties. Governor Jackson, with about 100 schele, had left Syracuse but four hours before, taking read to Warsaw by way of Florence. It was thought y would camp at Florence, ten miles distant, and retill late this afternoon. With a view to attacking the rebels in camp, Capt. Totten early this morning pro seeled to Florence, but found himself four hours too late for that purpose, Jackson having moved on towards Warsaw, forty-five miles from Syracuse. The command re-surmed to Syracuse, and at the moment of writing are ing to a halt near the depot. The day has been very

het, and the men have suffered much from their twenty

miles march ever prairie road. Many of them have sore and blistered feet, and two are prostrated from the effects miles march over prairie road. Many of them have sore and blattered feet, and two are prostrated from the effects of coap & ested.

On Wednesday morning last, just at daybreak, the rebels, five hundred strong, made an attack upon Captain Gosle's command, at Coal Camp, twenty-two miles west of here. Captain Cooke had not far from mine hundred men, stwo hundred of them without arms, and the rest armed with rifee and double and single barrelled shot gime. Captain Cooke retreated after losing sixeon men and having six wounded. His men are now scattered in the ferest around. He arrived in Syracuse this afterness, having come alone, by a circuitous route. In the change ment he was wounded in the head by a musick ball, the leaden missile hus just been extracted by Dr. Corayn, surgeon to the First regiment. The weather forces appear to be concentrating, and where the fight, and proceeded towards Warsaw, where the fight is not book the fight of the content of the fight of the

The feeling among the country people is very bitter against the rebeis in consequence of their numerous depredations. In many instances they ransacked house, taking a heterary than the second proposed against the Union forces, and a good feeling will could be soon take the phase of the fears so prevelent among the inhabitant sheet of the fears or prevelent among the inhabitant sev. Jackson and his myrmidons have spread the story that the United States troops were coming to murder every body, even to the women and children, and the unreading country folk oftendimes exhibit the most unsealing country tolk oftendimes exhibit the most unsealing of them.

icatory them.

Four of the leading gentlemen of Bonneyille have been bong through Cooper and Morgan countles, distributing sopies of Lyon's proclamation. One of them has hitherto been a prominent supporter of Gov. Jackson.

men.

Lyon and command were at Booneville yesterday,
Il probably remain there for several days. Their
nove is expected to be upon Lexington.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AT LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

THERE DISBANDMENT. CAPTURE OF OVER ONE HUN-DEED HORSES, ARMS, ETC., ETC.—TEALING DOWN THE REBEL, FLAG. [Correspondence of the Leavenworth (Kaczes) Conserva-

forrespondence of the Leaven on a factor to the first of the 21 leaving accompanied the United States troops from Sert Leavenworth on their march to Liberty, Mr., and anving been an eye witness of everything which coursed there. I hasten to give you a description of the interesting scour, together with all the incidents which came

Seef Leavenworth on their march to laberty, and, and having been no spee witness of everything which countred there, I hasten to give you a description of this interesting scout, together with all the incidents which came ander my observation.

It was on the evening of the 18th inst, when an order was received by the different companies constituting the sensuand of regular troops in camp at Lansac City, un for command of Captain W. E. Prince, itself infanity, U. S. A., to provide themselves with one days rations, and hast themselves in readiness to march within an bour. The three mounted companies—C and D, of the First cavalry, and Company C, of the Second diagoons—had adder to have been the through and subres behind, and only armed with carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which carbines and revolvers act as infantry on the special which is marriag was afour that would change the too the need of mounted troops.

Such was the anxiety of the troops to get off, it being evident that something was afour that solve order was received every men was restyler the showe order was received every men was restyler the showe order was received every men was restyler the showe order was received every men was restyler the show order was received every men was restyler the shows order was restricted every men was restyler from the read on a current of the which is an action on the show of the country, when every one has only angewer in the same mance as one of the read and the should be shown and the should be read in the dark of the should be should be shown and the seed of the should read the should be should be should be should be should be should be s company of, first cowning under Captain Stanley, and were driven over the adjacent fields until the thunder veice of Captain Grapers was leard shouting. "Dowd with your arms, ye dow, and surrender "witch as a well as their now helpiess position, although arm does they were, armed to the seeth, seemed to have a

as they were armed to the secth seemed to be a paracyting effect upon them, and facing us and the wing that arms to the ground takey surrendered unconditionally to their capters. They then save on their arms to a detachment of a apara C, First a dry, consisting of character riber, maskeds and of guns, it samy revolvers, any mount of howelets, and process particularly real and process and process the same of a robe of armonation.

The number of robe of the desired where men was thirty real and forming them into along others, their tyres, and forming them into along others, their tyres, and forming them into along others, the captors is the market place where them in front of the captors is the market place where them in front of the captors with their arms and a same at the freetenant of the captors with their arms and a manuality.

What the determination of the commander, C, thain trible, sent may in real the freetenant of the captored above and fact cheef. I cannot tell that this is set that the same is a set of the captors and on the captors and in the captor of the aged and in the captors and in the captor of the aged and in the same and in the captor of the aged and in the captors and in the captor of the lover and sthers in the trailer and standard and a sight sand never upst; in the second a trail and a death of the manufacture and the model and the same of the inhabitants. A proper is a second came general, it is with grid that I say the mere it an average to the interest and rate of the manufacture and a second came of the second c pay will have a movery effer on the pha-

tres ment they have reserved from the hands of the troops, is in every way calculated to give courage to the loy at, and bring back those who were traiters.

During the administering of the cath to the rebels, their bag was torn from the flagstaff, and the pole itself feited to the ground; those men who obtained a piece of that rag will keep it as a remembrancer for many years to come;

Eaving returned to them their horses and arms, the troops, amiest cheering and abouting, marched off towards Kansas City, leaving behind them, it is hoped an impression which all the false promises and delusions of Jeff Davis' confederates will not be able to shake.

The men, after a hard day's march, arrived at their camp at Kansas City at five o'clock P. M., where they were received by that gallant corps the First regiment K V., who had been left in charge of the camp, with arm presented.

V., who had been left in charge of the camp, with arms presented.

The officers of the command were as follows:—
Capt. W. E. Prince, commending.
Capt. Granger, who by his undaunted brayery is known among the men as a regular brick.
Capt. Eliott, of the Rifles.
Capt. Flummer, Rirst infantry.
Capt. Stanley, First infantry.
Lieut. Barnett, First infantry.
Lieut. Barnett, First infantry.
Lieut. Sanford, First artillery.
Lieut. Sanford, First dragoons.
Lieut. Onliey, First infantry.
Ascistant Surgeon Davis, Medical department.
Haven Colley, First infantry of this kind, I have penned the above with the sole object in view to be true and correct, and as such you may receive it.
THE BATTLE AT COLE CAMP—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

rect, and as such you may receive it.

THE BATTLE AT COLE CAMP—KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A gentleman by the name of May, who stopped over
night at Cole Camp after the battle at that place, arrived
in this city yesterday on the steamer H. D. Bacon. He
reports the following State troops killed—Houser, Leach,
Gill, Kemper and Whipple, from Warsaw, and a man by
the name of fitt, of Cole Camp. There were six State
troops wounded. The government troops had sixty-nine
killed, and the number of wounded could not be secertained. The fight was described as being a very warm
one.

one.

This statement is corroborated by a gentler aim of Jones, from Neceho, who was also on the H. D. Bacon.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28, 1 Via Baltimore, June 27, 1801. 5 The bark Sally Magee, Captain Soule, from Rio to Rio mond, with a cargo of coffee valued at \$100,000, was cap tured this morning by the Quaker City, Captain Carr, and towed to this point, whence she departed this afternocn, in charge of a prize crew for New York. She bad been long and anxiously looked for, and when she was taken the was just inside the Capes. Captain Soule, who commanded her, goes to New York to-night for the purpose of reclaiming her if possible. He denies any knowledge of the establishment of the blockade. The bark is owned by Currey & Co., of Richmond.

Currey & Co. raised the first rebel fing in that city. We have no movements of importance to caronicle.

Judge Sutherland and a party of gentlemen leave to night. Captain Haines, of the army, goes to Washington

with important despatches. by the steamer Quaker City, confirms the previous infor mation of about two thousand troops at Norfolk, twenty-five hundred this side the city, and fifteen hundred at Portsmouth, all of whom are bustly engaged on fortifications. He knows nothing about the condition of affairs at Crancy Island or Sewall's Point. Fruits and vegetables are cheap at Norfolk, but flour is scarce, and all

articles usually imported bring high prices.

A refugee from Richmond, by the siag of truce boat yesterday, says that a worse than stoman inquisition prevails in Virginia. There is a standing order that no me shall be permitted to leave the country. Governor Letcher is completely overruled by Jeff. Davis and Beau regard, and even his patriotism is called in question by

many of the rebels.

Two howitzers arrived this merning for Col. Duryce

The council of officers called in reference to the pos of sutler, sustain Mr. Moody, but their influence is likely to be overridden at Washington.

There are no military movements of importance to

report.

Adjutant General Haines goes to Washington this

OUR FORTRES MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTERS MONROW, June 26, 1861.

for New York Generals—A Flag of Truce from Nor-folk—The Naval Brigade—Newport News Matters, &c. As far as any grand military movement is concerned in this vicinity. I have little to write, as there seems no probability at present for an advance into the interior Preparations, however, in the Commissariat, Ordnance and Quartermaster departments seem to indicate tha the government is determined, when the time comes to act with energy and decision, and measures carried to the finality of success. What the troops here most desire is a true and skilful plan for a forward movement, a sufficient body of troops, and those under competent generals. Then secession and its upholders and advo-cates would soon total before the defenders of the Union

a cree and saintly pain for a forward movement, a saffficient body of troops, and these under competent
generals. Then accession and its upholders and advocates would soon, ball hefor the defenders of the Union.
The New York croops in this department compose twothirds of the whole force; on this ground they claim,
and very just'ty too, that they are entitled to
be commandan by a general officer from their
own State. They hastst that the Empire State has
profound military efficient enough of her own to command
their troops, and ack the reason why such men as Generals Yates and Ewen and Dis are left in New York to discharge outles which are positively against their inclinations, and which require no more talent than is possessed by any account leutenant. I pledge my word for the
truth of it, the New York troops here will not engagagain to any battle unless commanded by a New Yorker.
Should the attempt be made to make them ast contrary
to this feeting, which has already formad itself into a resolution among the officers, it will cause many of them
to resign and return home, thus destroying the caprit due
crys new prevailing.

The rebel steamer Empire—as I apprized you by telegraph—came over here from Norfolk yesterday with a
flag truce, conveying about fifty or sixty men, women
and chiloren belonging to the North. The smutty looking rebel steamer, with her piratical looking fag flying
at her stern, wan permitted to come into the midst of
our fleet, while the officers of General Butler's staffycovived the truce and administered the oath of allegismot
to the United States to all those who whiled to
inthe flag chilp Minnesota and anon drifting man
inthe right Cumberland. The officers of the
rebel craft, many of whom received their education at
the expense of the federal government, assumed a dogged
air has been a first hour of two, first under the relucation and seemed ashamed to look their former brother offrebel were thrown from the Sawyer gain the Right
Reps into the casemy's butlery an

News.
The robels have constructed a new battery between P
Point so Crancy Island, and for the last two or three
days has been trying a range of their gams, throwing
shot in the direction of export News, but short 'I range
shot in the direction of export News, but short 'I range The reash have chatricted a new battery between Points a Crancy Islam, and for the last two or threadnys has been trying a range of their guns, throwing shot in a direction of couper News, but short frange shout on and a half miles. The report of each a first is distinctly heard at Fortrees Morroe.

The health of the camp is press, good, if we can have no morrous cause of messles among them.

SOUTHERN REPORTS, VIA LOUISTILLE.

LOUP CAR, June 27, 1861. The soil testing the legality of the backwar of the Name the Railroad yesterday was a thurawa by the Mr. Guthrie, President of the road, will assume the sponsibility, and decline receiving freight unica the Caector's parmit accompanies it

Large quantities of control and goods are said to pr over the read to infand Kentucky towns, and thence a In o fugitive slaves, caught near Conyden, in lines,

where during to Kentucky yesterday. No event out whatever was caused the a rest.

A steer to the a rest from dopking tille, in this state, says that two in large empages of Carlstiana county went to Clarksvine, Temposses, and took the outh of the Southeen confederacy, and after any voted in the large alection.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GULF.

errival of the Star of the South-List of Versels of Po. t P chens-Position of the Union Troops Imprognable-Operations

of the Reheli, &...
The United S'a'es transport S'ar of the South, Cuptain K'arney, from Fort Pickens June 17 and Key West June

22, arrived at this part Fickens dute 1. and key west successful.

The Star of the South sailed bence Way 27, with mules, cell, small stores, &c., for Fort Pickens. Arrived at Key West on Sunday, Jane 1, at twenty minutes past two P. M., communical dwith Maj w Fro ch, Communical, and after taking in scal sailed for Fort Pickens at mac A. M. the of the 4th, off whice place she arrived at five P. M. the 6th, and anchored inside the fleet; 7th, dropped in within balf a mile of the fort and and d n ules in safety, from which time until Friday, the 14th inst., with the exception of Sunday, continued discharging cargo, with the assistance of launches from the United States frigates Sabine and Nisgara. 14th, 15th and 16th insts.—The weather very unsettled, with strong breeses from the toutheast and heavy surf running, making it necessary for us to stand out further from the shore. 17th, finished discharging, and at five P. M. weighed anchor and started West, with thirteen carpenters as passenger and the schooner Oriental in tow: passing the United States steam frigate Niagara at seven P. M., whose commander paid us the compliment—it being after sundown—of hoisting his ensign, and saluting us with the fine band belonging to the frigate.
Arrived at Key West at three P. M. 20th inst., and 22d finished coaling; at half past four 19 M. started for New

The following is a list of vessels off Fort Pickens wh we left and arrived while there:— United States frigate Sabine—left for Portsmouth, N.

H., 15th. United States steam frigate Nisgara—arrived 12th. Schooner Aid, tender to the Nisgara, having been cut

out by her boats from Mobile bay. United States storeship Release—still there. United States gunboat Hunteville sailed for Mobile oth.

United States gunboat South Carolina—sailed for Mo United States gunboat Massachusetts-sailed for

Schooner W. S. Tisdale arrived 9th, with powder, guns &c. Centre board broken and captain sick. (Since re United States steamer Wyandot, now at cast end of St

Rosa Island. United States steamer Water Witch-still there Schooner J. D. Ros-sailed for Tortugas and New York

10th. was from Mobile. Had been ordered in here by the Massachusetts, and cleared by the commander of the

At Key West-United States steamer Mississipi salle from this port the 19th, and was run ashore by the pilot on Triangle shoals, where she lay for seventeen hours and was got off by lightening her of coal, stores, &c., by the United States steamer Mount Vernon, when she proceeded to sea. United States steamer Crussder still there. United States prize steamer Suwange still there. United States prize steamer Salver sailed the 21st for Fort Pickens. United States steamer Mowhawk sailed on the 20th for For Pickens. United States transport Cahawba, Baker, sailed for the same place 5 o'clock A. M. 21st; all well. United States steamer R. R. Cuyler satled for the Belize 21st.

States steamer R. R. Cuyler sailed for the Belize 21st.

At Fort Pickens everything remains quiet. The following is from one of the officers:

In about ten days our position will be perfectly impregnable, as our rided cannen and coast mortars will be in position. If we can at that time get authority from the government, and about two thousand men—which can well be spared from the fleet, fortugas and key West—we can certainly capture the whole line of batteries from Fort McRae to the Navy Yard, and, of course, Persacola would, as a necessary consequence, be ours. The rebels have thirteen batteries already completed, including Forts McRae and Barrancas, and have four more in progress of erection. They are also changing the guns on Fort Barrancas for columbiade. On the night of the 14th inst. Liquicount Langdon, of the First artillery, and Lieutenant Seciety, of the Fourth, set the dry dock on fire, having crossed over to the Navy Yard unseen. As we were not in a position to commence operations, the Colonel commanding thought it best to have it extinguished, whichil was at once done by the officers who set it on fire, and as they fired it without authority they were arrusted and tried by general court martial and honorably acquitted of having done and any stars progress in the fort was weary that they were compelled to extinguish the fire. We would all have been glad to have seen the dock burnt up and the light commence.

They have two negroes at work in the fort that had

They have two negroes at work in the fort that has escaped from the other side. They say that there are a great many more would like to runaway if they could get the chance and were sure of not being sent back, as they state those that were recaptured have been tilled.

Some little excitement was caused on the morning outside, she passed Fort McRae some distance and picked up a soow which had broken adrift from the rebels' side he was suffered to return to the Navy Yard numolested The evening we left the rebeils were throwing up halls either getting the range of some new battery, trying shells which they are making in large quantities at the foundry in the Navy Yard, working night and day. They have a large steamer running between War rington and Pensacola (eight miles) twice a day, beside fally communication with Montgomery by rail.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE. KEY WEST, June 22, 1861.

The steamship Cahawba, Pierson, arrived from New York, with a large cargo of commissary stores for the arrisons of Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson. Discharging that portion destined for Fort Taylor, and among which we noticed a number of fat corn fed cattle, the Cahawba we noticed a number of fat corn fed cattle, the Cahawba salled for Fort Jefferson. She goes thence to Fort Pick, end, and will return to New York, via this port. The United States steam frigate Mississippi, Commo-dore Mervine, salled for Fort Pickens on the 19th. All well on beard.

It is understeed that the Commodere will, on the arri-val of the Colorado, transfer his broad penant to that

val of the Colorado, transier his broad penant to that ship.
The steamers Chesapeake and Parkersburg called for New York on the 19th Inst.
The back Martha Anna, Chase, sailed on the 19th for Cardenas.
The sebooner Salle T. Alken, Godfrey, sailed for Phitadelphia the 19th.
The steamer Sair of the South, Kearney, arrived on the 20th from Fort Pickens. She has coaled, and will sail to-day for New York. She takes a large number of peasengers from this city, among whom we notice Rev. O. E. Herrick and wife, Biss Wager, Mrs. Sherburne, Mrs. Edward Howe, Mrs. Charles Howe, Jr., Mrs. Churles Howe, Sr., and Lieut J. M. Buncan, U. S. N., and others.
The United S. the steamer Mohawk, Lieutemant Commanding Strong, sailed the 20th, with sealed orders.
The yacht Oriental arrived on the 29th, in tow of eleamship Star of the South, for Fort Pickens. She is alt-ched to the Quarier asser's Department
The yacht Nomarcii, Wison, arrived on the 21st from Havana. Consul Savage arrived in her, and will remating our city a few days.

The steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, passed this city at six P. M. of the 21st, bound west.

The steamer Saiver, Weir (now in possession of the United States), sailed with a large quantity of stores for Saiver, and the 3th Company of the Company of ort Pickets on the 21st. Tre United States gunboat R. R. Cuyler, Lieut, Ellison

Convex scaled this morning, with scaled orders.

The ship Charmer is nearly roady for sea. She goes to New York. She is leaking bacly, and will have a steam pump to keep her free.

The thy is perfectly healthy. The garrison troops are in excellent health.

PARADE OF THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS AT CAMP OLDEN.

TERRITON, June 27, 1861. There was a grand parade this morning of the 3,000 troops at Camp Olden, which was witnessed by many thousands of the people of the surrounding country. brigade was reviewed by Governor Olden and stad. the soldierly appearance and correct evolutions of the troops were subjects of general congratulation and oraise. As soon as the government for alshes them at

Washington with wagons, &c., they are fitted for the field. They will all leave to-morrow, as follows :--F. of Regiment-Colore). W. R. Montgomery; Lieutenent Colorel, R. McAllister; Major, D. Hatfield, go at eight

c'clock A. M. Second Regiment-Colo et, G. W. McLean; Lieute and clorel, J. M. Tucker; Major, S. L. Buck, go at one cole s, and he Third regiment, Colonel, G. W. Taylor, Lieuter ant Colonel. H. W. Brown Major, Collett, go at x o'clock P. M. They go by the Camden and Amboy end to Camden, thence by steamboat to the Weeklington street depot of the "hEudelphia, Wilmington and Lalt more Railroad, thence direct to Washington. They will be accompanied, it is supposed, by Colonel J.

Allen and Major & M. Herbert, the Governor's private retary, on State husiness. The bids for the half million was losn more opened to day, and all were at par to 161. They have not yet been awarded. No call for more of the authorized losn is needed now.

SOVEMENTS OF COLONEL FREMONT. BOSTON, June 21, 1861. Colonel Promont dame a passenger in the Surope, and all for New York hast picts.

THE BLOCKADE.

THE PRIZE CASES. THE HIAWATHA.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Hon Judge Betts.
June 27.—Is the natter of the Historian.—Judge Betts said that this case had precedence. He wished to know if the District Attorney was ready to proceed?
The District Attorney replied that the documents he referred to yesterday had arrived from the Secretary of

Jugo Bette-is there any objection to their reception? Mr. C. Edwards replied that he had not seen the papers, but the examining them would deckie. Mr. Edwards

bere perused the documents alluded to.

The District Attories—Mays I sak if it is your nonor's intention to emoroe the hour rule in the prize cases.

Judge Betts—As this is a leading case I will not limit the counsel. But in others I do not intend to sit here day after day to hear the same arguments discussed. Should any case of importance, however, arise I shall bear counsel.

any case of importance, however, arise I shall hear counsel.

Mr. C. Edwards sold that he had perused the papers presented by the District Attorney, and that so should object to their being offered in evidence, they being copies or abstracts of correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons. One of the letters was signed Gideon Welles, and merely acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Lord Lyons.

Judge Betts asked for a more particular description of the nancer.

Judge Betts asked for a more particular description of the papers.

Mr. C. D. Smith, the District Attorney, said the first was a letter from Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons, dated May 9, 1861, and related to the blockade and to the case of the Hiawatha. The act of Coopress made the certified capies evidence. This letter admitted that the Hiawatha had five or six days yet to leave. Another was from Mr. Welles stating that the fitteen days were unexpired, and that notice thereof had been published in the Bultimore papers; also the copy of the prodemation of Commodore Prendergast, and Lord Lyons reply, acknowledging the reception of the document. Another from Mr. Welles, notifying the British Minister that neutral vessels would be allowed fitteen days. The next paper was from Lord Lyons, requesting that the Hawatha may be released.

Mr. C. Edwards said he renewed his objection as he did not conceive that the rights of third parties could be affected by any papers, however high may be their standing.

standing.

Judge Betts said that would probably come up in the Judge Betts said that would probably come up in the general argument.

Mr. Woodford then opened the case on the part of the general argument.

Mr. Woodford then opened the case on the part of the government by a brief historical detail of the events which have followed the secession of the rebel authorities since the 7th of December, the fall of Fort Junted States, the burning of the Navy Yard at Gosport, and the assembling of the Convention of the rebel State of Virginia. On the 13th of April Commodore Prendergast is sued his proclamation amouncing that he had sufficient force to execute the blockade. On the 23th of April this British vessel arrived at City Polat from Liverpool, with a cargo of sait. On the 16th of May she began to load—working day and night. On the 9th of May lord Lyons made inquiries as to the effect of the blockade. On the 15th the Captsin was at Richmond, and remained there all night. On the 15th he reaches his vessel and fluds no tug; on the 17th he linds a tug, but it was not strong enough to carry the vessel out. The bills of lading were dated at James river; on the 45th he was at anchor at Newport News; on the 29th he was captured and sent by Commodore Stringham to this port. These are the questions of fact. Rad this blockade been eatablished if authorized by the President of the United States? It would seem to have been eatablished by letters found on board the Hawatha and by parties in Richmond, by Lord Lyons' letters, by Secretary Seward's and Secretary Wellon' roply. I assume that a blockade by the President of the United States cannot be inquired into as to lits status by the British government, er by British owners, except through the Seoretary of State's department. Judge Betts—Is that not a question of fact for this Court to discuss?

Mr. Woodford—Yes; but Lord Lyons admitted there was a blockade, and asked that the Hiswatha might be exempted.

exempted.

Judge Betts—Did he admit the existence of the blockade, or only ask about the time within which it was to
be established?

Mr. Woedford—We shall show that in the papers. In Mr. Woodford—We shall show that in the papers. In the meantime we take the same position as Judge Neison's decision in the case of Captain Rolling—that it was the right of the President of the United States to deciare either national or civil war. The President had come to the conclusion, under his official oath, that it was necessary to declare a civil war, and to establish a biockade, and it was inferred that that was of itself a state of war. If a foreign fleet were to sail into the harbor of New York, and begin to bombard the city of New York would that not be war, even if Congress was not in session for six months afterwards? War was never deciared by the United States against the republic of Mexico. The act of Congress began by a declaration that "wherean a state of war has existed and hestilities commenced between the United States and Mexico." Under this troops were enlisted and money raised for carrying on the war. The act was entitled "An act for carrying on the war. The act was entitled "An act for carrying on the war. The act was entitled "An act for carrying the Congress of the Congress of the Patient Mexico."

"whereas a state of war has existed and hessilities consmenced between the United States and Maxico." Indoct this troops were enlisted and money raised for carrying on the war. The act was entitled "An act for carrying on the war. The act was entitled "An act for carrying on the war with Mexico."

Air, Charles Edwards, on behalf of the British Conset and the owners of the vessel and cargo, then replied to the District Attornoy. He commenced by observing that at this moment we are at peace with all the world. There are treatles and commercial relations of the broadest character between our country and every civilized and. At this moment the ambassadors of these countries are quietly of the countries are quietly of the season of government, whilst the consults of these governments are scattered throughout our separet towns. South as well as North; and yet, while at peace with all the world, whilst these ministers are period mist their high duties. and while these countries are happed in their duties in all our ports, a Court of Prize, which is only known in times of war bet seen opposing nations, is opened. Opened to do what? Opened to condemn the vessels of those countries who rightinly come, and have a right to go, under these broad treaties. These neutral vessels and their cargoes brought into this Court as prizes. He denied that the United States were at war with any nation, and declared that the term war was misapplied to the present published that in term war was misapplied to the present published that as the term war was misapplied to the present published that the term war was misapplied to the present published to the cargoes brought into this Court as prizes. He denied that the United States were at war with any nation, and declared that the term war was misapplied to the present published to the cargo of the first of the prize of rebellion. He would show the Court as prizes of rebellion, and referring to the law of a sations could not be so condumned. He would connected to the present of the president

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH IN COURT. [Before Commissioner J. Buchanan Henry.]

The United States Marshal was yesterday ordered oring J. Earrison Paker and the rest of the privateers before Commissioner J. Buchanan Henry for examination at one o'clock P. M. The prisoners were accordingly all presen at the hour named, in the Grand Jury room of the United

at the hour named, in the Grand Jury room of the United States court building and the case opened for investigation. At Ethan Aden, Assistant United States District Attornoy, appeared for the government.

I pon opening the case it was announced by Mr. Harbaron, first chicer of the Savannah, that his coursel, fir. Daniel Lord and Mr. J. R. J. Bowdeir, were both about and he desired an adjournment.

Mr. Ridgway said be appeared as general council for all the prisoners, and was unwilling to go on with the investigation in the absence of the emisent counsel who had been retained.

Mr. Ishen Allen said that the officers for the present.

vertigation in the absence of the eminent counsel who had been retained.

Mr. Lahan Allen said that the officers for the prosecution were willing to accord to the accused all the advantages of a faur and imparise trial. There was no disposition to force them to a hearing in the absence of counsel, if they desired such assistance, that the worst mulcianters were contitled to the privilege of counsel, and it would be granted now, even to those charged with the blackest of strings.

The Commandment adjourned the case till Saturday, at one oblock P. M.

The priseners were then remanded to the rembs.

one cleick P. M.

The prisoners were then remanded to the Tembs, a great crowd of spectators having meanwhile gathered outside the crist room to see them off. The prisoners were received in a civil manner by the populace, as they passed through them in charge of the officers.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A PRIVATEER. The whaling bank many durliner, Captain James, arrived at Sag Harbor from the South Atlantic on first Tuesday, reports that abe. a week provesely, when off the Barmudas, she was pursued by a suspicious to king the Barmidas, she was pursued by a suspicious to leng-raft, full of men. The Mary Gardiner, which is a ello-per bark, criwded call and grade off, followed by los-ciner, which, after a chare of two hours, housed off, Counting bars to doubt the pursuer was a priva-tion, and, she has been continued the war, thinks he would undoubtedly have been continued if the priva-teer crystain had been continued if the priva-teer crystain had been continued if the priva-teer crystain had been continued in the model of allowing their counters to alarm his intended, prize. The Mary Gardiner has seen away about twenty months, and has had rare necess.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA AT PHILADELPHIA Protational, June 27, 1861. The prize ship Amelia is at the Navy Yard. Her cargo complete of true orable, camp evers and or dpage and mea mery. The yessal is valued at \$12,000 and the cargo

at \$50 000. It is a "oposed the arms are concealed in the graces. Licutement b waley, prize master, formally delivered the prize into the custody of Judge Cad wallander. A prize c. manissioner will be appointed in a few days.

PRIVATEERING INTELLIGENCE. PROTECTION FOR MERCHANT VEHSELS.

The vessel fitted out by an association of marine underwriters for the protection of their interests on the Ba-hama Banks and Florida reefs is not the Hannah M. Johnson recently arrived at this port as a prize, as noticed in the Herard of the 25th instant, but is the Henry W. Johnson, built expressly for wrecking purposes, and re-cently purchased by the association, the expenditure for outdits and maintenance being entirely defrayed by

outhies and maintenance being entirely derrayed by them.

The Hepry W. Johnson takes the place of the schooper Oriental, which vessel has been employed for three years past in a similar service on the Bahama Plaka, he, Owing to the peculiar state of the times she has been fully armed with rifled cannon and small arms, under the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

She will leave this port is a few days under command of Captain Moses Hoyt, with an extra complement of men, for her own protection, and with authority to act as convoy to merchant vessels.

ANTI-WAR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. SSEMBLING OF EDITORS OF THE DEAD AND DYING NEWSPAPERS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—SUPPOSED SECRET ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR BURIAL—EDI-

TORS EXCLUDING REPORTORS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE PRESIDENT OUSTED AND ANOTHER APPOINTED—PINAL ADJOURNMENT, ETC., ETC. There has been considerable excitement of late over the reported assembling of the democratic editors of the State at the Astor House, and a wonder what they would de; but it was plainly to be seen that a feeling of relief had taken place in the minds of numerous individuals, when they saw the material that composed the conven tion as it gathered one by one, until the enormous number of fourteen had found their way to room il at the Astor House yeaterday, and to learn further that it had no regular organization, but a self styled body repudiated by the regular association of the State. No sooner was the character of the wonderful assemblag ascertained, than there was a general display of facial contortion, and an approximation of thumbs to nescs on the part of those who had found their way to the Astor House to witness what they had supposed would be an august assemblage. It being ascertained that it was only composed of editors of papers on the sick list, long since repudiated by the people and given up as hope less, and would at the most only represent the infividua

At about half-past twelve o'clock the Convention wa called to order by Mr. Horton, of the Day Book, who moved that M. P. Williams, Eq., of the Hudson Gazette be appointed temporary Chairman. Mr. Williams, on taking the chair, said that it would be necessary to have a Secretary, whereupon G. J. Clarke, of the Lockport Advertiser, was appointed Secretary pro tem:

The following persons were then appointed a Committee on Credentials:—Mesers. Horton, Clarke and Halstoad. The following were also, on motion, appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization:—Mesers. Smith, Hagadorn and Merriam.

The editors were then asked to hand in their credentials, when the Convention, if it is worthy of that name from its small number, adjourned until three o'clock P. M., to give the committee an opportunity to discharge their enormous and arduous duties.

Among those present we noticed the following:—R. G. Horton, of the Day Book.

Hon Benj. Wood, of the Dayl News.

Thomas Smith, Yonkere Heraid.

F. L. Hagadorn, Troy Budget.

M. P. Williams, Hudson Gazette.

Abo Reves, Greenpoint Wetchman.

E. N. Pine, formerly of the Chicago Heraid.

D. J. Halsteed and G. Williams, of Syracuse, and one other gentleman, name and many of paper unknown.

APTERNOON—BION. At about half-past twelve o'clock the Convention

AFTERNOON BION. At three P. M. this assemblage of wisdom was again called to order by the temporary Chairman. He was about asking for the report of the Committee on Perma-nent Organization, when Mr. Horton announced that it was "nucratood that the Convention was to sit with closed doors, and moved that all but members be excluded. Without putting the motion—probably for fear that they would be outvoted by the reporters the Chairman requested that all reporters and those not members of the Convention retire. There are various surmises at the singular course of newspaper men excluding newspaper reporters. The only reason that seemed to us plausible is that those editors lack the enterprise to compete with the live journals of the day in obtaining the news, and have, therefore, made

day in obtaining the news, and have, therefore, made up their minds that they will have one piece of news all to themselves, and fearing that the reporters would excel them, decided to close the doors and shot out all such miruders as the representatives of the living journais of the present day.

Before taking a recess, Mr. MERRIAM, of the Troy Daily Enion, chairman of the Committee on Pormanent organization, reported the same officers that had been rejected to act temporarily as permanent officers. The report was agreed to.

A motion was then mede that Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, D. J. Halsted, and G. J. Clarke be appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The Convention then adjourned until

EVENING SESSION. At the hour appointed the Convention was called to gether. The Committee on Resolutions made their report, which, after come debate, was unanimously adopt ed as follows:-

of the constitution of the United States, and of the amend-ments thereto, art 2 and art 4. Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will arriculally burthen cur people; that a standing army is dangerous to the earlety of the ditizen; that its expense is arwam from the fell of the agricultural and working classes; that the Merrill tavill is simply a part of themachiners of thosa capital currich the few at the expense of the many, are that we enter our firm and extract protein against all of those meaures, as coposed to the principles of true democracy and destructive to the inharities and material interests of the peo-ple of the Sersition States.

Resolved, That the republican party has proved that all its custion," were simply closks to concall their real enably to ilbert, and the constitutional guarantees of citizens, and that the stierant to muzzle the democratic press by mobe and fee-tralism, to prevent citizens from expressing their booset opialons, called for and describe the secured condensation of certy true friend of law, order, liberty, and the inalignation of the times.

every true friend of law, order, liberty, and the finalienable rights of man.

Seached, That is view of the many menifest violations of the fundamental crinciples of the constitution, it becomes the duty of the democratic press, and of all friends and advocates of free incitivations, to unit in residently these alexanting strides towards a despotic, consolidated system of government; and that the entitlety suggested to all friends of power and constitutions, merry, irrespective of party, to agree upon a joint and muttal basis for action at the present order.

Resolve 1, That we adjourn to meet at the call of the Chvirman of the Democratic association of the Strice of New York, at the regular meeting to be heledduring the present summer.

Before adopting the resolution they or not a cluster the contract the account of the Strice of New York, and the regular meeting to be heledduring the present summer.

declaring it inexpedient to elect any person to office who s not opposed to the war. The resolution adopted, there was no longer clear an ing. Mr. Williams, their chairman, refused to have his name appended to any such resolution, and would not allow it to go forth to the world, as sanctioning the reso jution to be published. Some little in ignation was manifested, when a motion was made and carried in less han no time, removing Mr. Williams from the office of the News, in his place. This little episode in the pro-ceedings of the Fourteen being over the Convention ad-journed. We forget that we were robbing the select press of their news, but here it is, although we were ruled out. President of the Convention, and placing Benj. Wood, of

An advertisement appeared in the L'ERALD of Tuesday

set, addressed to the workingmen of the-in legal par-

ance-city and county of New York. The advertisement losed with an invitation to all men out of employment to attend at the place set forth-Bamilton Park, opposite the Third avenue depot. In these times it might have been so, posed that an invitation of the kind, especially when some unannounced object lent a mystery to the proceedings, would have drawn, if not a goodly, a large crowd. But a visit to the place at the appelined time would have distiputed from a strangers mind any preconceived idea entertained of the amount of unembered labor in and a mid the yof New York. He had of crowed being an dock the ground discussion in past as of the cast and the yof new York. In the offerwed being an dock the ground discussion in past as of the cast and the process of the past as of the cast and the process of the cast o been so, posed that an invitation of the kind, especially the core wight were yesterder manon red in Han-then bett were troop A. Tabra corners of Hon-Captain hadred and H. Fourth actives diptain La-narto They displayed a very controls proficed

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HARRISTOWN, June 25, 1961.

Three deserters (Germans) from the Fourteenth regiment of Fennsylvania have been arrested, and will probably be shot as an example to others. Some fitteen phers have deserted the same regiment. Most of them have been caught and are on their way hither.

Thomas Wilson and Jacob C. Glore, supposed rebels were arrested yesterday.

The Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania egiments marched to Falling Waters last night from

williamsport Coicoel fhomas cavalry and the First City
Troop are won the m.

Very liftle sickness is reported among the troops here.

Carrier Harker's Light Battery has removed from the
fast grounds two miles below Failing Waters.

Another battery of heavy artillery, and another of
light artillery, are expected at this point within a few
days. days.

Information has been received from a high official quarter that a forward movement of the column may be confidently expected as soon as sufficient transportation facilities and artillery are forwarded.

MILITARY PREPARATION IN CANADA. Among the militia general orders of the Province of Canada, under date June 19, 1861, we find the following

No. 2. The formation of the following corps is hereby

No. 2. The formation of the following cype is hereby authorized, viz:—
Class B. One volunteer militia rifle company at Lennoxville, Lower Canada, to be styled the First Volunteer
Militia Rifle Company of Lennoxville. The number of
non-commissioned officers and privates to be fifty.
This is fellowed by a list of several other rifle companies to be organized in various cities and towns
throughout the Canadas, plainly showing that they are
making preparations for something warlike.

Arrival of Prince Alfred at Mostreal. Prince Aifred arrived to-day at Isie Davai, near Lachine, the summer residence of the commander of the forces. He visits Montreal to morrow, and leaves for Quebec on Saturday.

The Milwankee Ried.

Milwanker, June 26, 1961.

The city has been very quiet since Montay until this afternoon, when some excitement was manifested in the upper wards, but with no serious result. Committees from the rictous wards are said to be appointed to demand the banks to make good all money they now hold. Right hundred troops are ready at all times and at a moment's notice to quell any distorbance. The Governor was here pesterday and arrangements are on foot to make the securities of the solvent banks par by substituting State bonds for depreciated Southern stocks.

The Maine Telegraph Company.

Bancon, etc., June 26, 1861.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, held it this city to day, the following tamed gentlemen were unaniousair elected directors for the cusulemen were unaniousair elected directors for the cusulement with the cusulement of the directors, E. O. Alden was unanimously chosen Presions, and Wox. P. Merrill Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Fires at East Saginaw and Houghton-Demort, June 26, 1861.
The store and wharf of Curtis, Riiss & Oo, in East Saginaw, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$50,600.
Insured for \$20,000.
Two warehouses of R Sheldon & Oo., at Houghton, Lake Superior, containing a large amount of Supplies, were burned Thursday night last. Loss \$25,000. No insurance.

Fire in Quebec. Quase, June 27, 1851.

A fire to-day rendered nearly two hundred people of the isboring class houseless. Loss \$36,000; almost entirely uninsured.

Port of Seatom and Charlestewn.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF IMPOSTS AND REPORTS OF
GOODS, WARES AND MESCHANDISE ENTERED DURINGTHE MONTH OF MAY, 1861.

Species of Grads, Wares and Marchandise. Politic.
Duttable, entered for consumption 5069.556
Do. warehoused 596,372
Free exclusive of specie and bullion 1,164,180
Specie and bullion 602,572

Markets.

Flour in large supply and dull. Wheat no sales. Own in moderate demand and easier: sales 500 bushels Western mixed at 450. Oats plenty and in fair inquiry: sales 20,000 bushels at 280, for Western, 280 a 129. for Canadian, and 300. for State. 20,000 outhels Chicago: Barley sold at 500, part here and part to arrive. Whiskey—fales of 50 burrels at 15% Received by Central Railroad for New York, 7192 bbis flour, 724 bbis, high wines. For Boston and east 800 buls. Bour, 76 gs./ks orn. Shipped by tows to New York, 25th, 19,700 bushels corn. 7,000 bushels rje, 21,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels reed, 800 bushels harley.

BUFFALO, Table 27, 1921.

barley.

Bitrano, The 27, 1921.

Flour dull and unchanged. When will, heavy and lower: sales this A M. of 6,000 bush who I Chicago pring at 690; 6,000 bushes do. at 700; 8,060 do No. Z Milwaukse club at 75c. Corn dull. Chank Traits firm; 10%c. on corn, 11%c. on wheat to New York. Exports—5,000 bbis flour, 200 do bushels wheat, 95,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels wheat, 72 000 bushels corn, 21,000 bushels cats.

BYTTAIO, June 27—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat dull, and prices favor buyers:
sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Calago spring at 60c. a 70c.,
0.000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at 75c. Corn dail—acc
sales. Cansi freights from—10 ye on corn and 11)-ye on
wheat to New York Imports—2,000 bush. fbur, 137,000
bushels wheat, 88,000 bushels corn. Experis—3,000
bbis. flour, 91 due bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels corn,
10,000 bushels oats. Oswego, June 27, 1861.

10,000 bushels cats.

Flour steady; moderate demand for interior and Eastern trace, sales 700 bbls, at \$6.75 for funcy. Whest held generally above the views or buyers: sales 4,000 bushels Chicago apring, No 1, at \$10. Cwa in better demand at improved priocs: sales 11,000 bushels Indiana at \$71,000 and 16,000 do. Lift cois at \$80. Out; barboy and vye steady, quiet and quotations nominal Canal freights steady—flour, \$2. wheat, \$6: corn To, to New York: Lake imports—5 179 bbls: flour 6 600 bush wheat, 63,000 do. Lift cois 500 bbls. dur. 10,100 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 12,200 bushels vye.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and 2c. lower sales at 620, a 630, for No. 1 in store. Jern steady and active; 220, a 630, for No. 1 in store. Jern steady and active; 220, a 630, for No. 1 in store. Jern steady and active; 220, for mixed in store. Outs from Receipts—4,200 bbls. flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 196 000 bushels corn. Stipments—4 200 bbls. flour, 16 600 bushels wheat, 100 000 bushels coun. Freights—74/c a 800 mwheat 22 Bushels. Recharge on New York 2/ per cent discounts for good.

Hour easier; holders are free sellers at the lest quotations; suring wheat, superfine at \$4.50 a \$4.624; Westford, \$4.75 a \$5. Wheat erroging; sales 3,000 bushels count, \$4.75 a \$5. Wheat erroging; sales 3,000 bushels count hams at 104/c. Lard quiet at 90. a 94,c. Shild butter at 90. Whiskey dull.

Preparations for the "Fourth." The Junior Zouave Company, of New York, are hereby notified to send two delegates to a mo ting of the com-panies to be held at No. 114 Prince street, on Saturday evening, June 29 for the purpos of making arrange-ments for a general parade on the glorious Fourth.

Connection .- We yesterday published a card over the signature of John Kerrigan, in which be denied having assaulted a deformed man, and stated that the officer who made the arrest and mistaken him for somebody else, out be officer has thei on us to state that our first report was correct and that there was no mistake about it. Thus the matter stands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEVERS, FEVER AND AGER. Britons Affections, Co. is Kneumanitums, Continuous, Conmurbilling, Affections of the pirem, of the birect of the
Heart, rumours and all fiscences with designs, life, here
always exhibited, upon disset too of the body, a number of
here or concrete coints either a some of the organs manned
or in the blood vessels, for times even remitting in the
fiest, and again deposited or in as side of a bone. Now
these little hard substances would never for tif

EKANDER US FI.

Were used; they would be the sufferer's lot anciest of an
early give. A way are but agree research.

early parts. A way the but haver bleed 1 schness.

T. D. Carry at F. Of Gouverneur, St. lawrence Co., New York, 64 years, a see, eye we had as used 1 hadre has Phila for 34 years, administered been first to be wach and who had fever not agus; gave et the law is the schilling. The second of the control of

BEALDED SPILLS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF UNNAL SIZEET,
and No. 4 (1) SQUARE.

Special Aponts for the city of Brooklyn-H. S. Green, 337 Fulton a rest, and Custavus a tchier, 16 Fn. ton street. HATTE LIFE BALSAM.

also Ser ful key. Tall the place of the blood, me ul Compla. Dilly, ext and F says in the blood, me ul Compla. Dilly, ext and F says in the blood, me ul Compla. Dilly, ext and F says in the blood of t